

Friday, June 19, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE,
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN FENNEL.

Mexican News.

We give up the greater portion of our space to-day to the accounts we have received from Mexico. We do this in order that our readers may be placed in possession of all the information we have received since our last publication, with regard to the war now waging between this country and that of Mexico. We believe we could fill our columns with nothing more interesting to our readers, for we are well aware that every item of intelligence from the seat of war is sought after with the greatest interest; therefore we must be excused for our numerous extracts on the subject. Our government, it will be seen from an article copied from last Friday's Union, is making the most energetic exertions to bring the war to a speedy termination. Our forces in Mexico will, doubtless, in a short, or at least a reasonable time, dictate to Mexico a lasting and an honorable peace. If we are to infer from the tone of the Mexican journals, affairs in that ill-fated country are of a most gloomy nature. But we refer the reader to our extracts in another part of to-day's paper, for a more extended account of Mexican matters in general.

Rail Road Meetings.—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of other matter in type for this paper, the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of a portion of our citizens, on the subject of connecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the Rail Road of South Carolina. In our next issue, the Editor of this paper will give his views at length upon the subject. In the meantime, we will remark, that we are opposed to the State's taking ONE DOLLAR of stock.

Agreement to the request made upon North Carolina for volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march to Mexico, and in compliance with Gov. Graham's proclamation to the same effect, the Militia of the 30th Regiment of N. C. will meet in this town to-day, for the purpose of forming a company of volunteers for the defence of their country. We have but little doubt there will be a plenty of stout hearts and willing minds to enlist in the patriotic call for volunteers, from the New Hanover division, to make up the remainder of the company already forming in this town. Let not New Hanover be behind her neighbors. If she has the spirit let her show it.

What has become of the Washington N. C. Republican? We have received but two copies of it since it first made its appearance. Will the editor be kind enough to say whether we are worthy of the continuance of an exchange?

Ho for the Army.—Rowan First in the Field. The Salisbury Watchman of the 5th instant says:—"We announced in our last, that a company of Volunteers were forming here in compliance with the Proclamation of Governor Graham. We now have the satisfaction of saying that the company is complete. So far as we have heard, Rowan has the honor of reporting the first full company of Volunteers to the proper authorities. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:—Richard W. Long, Captain; James L. Cowan, First Lieutenant; Robert W. Long, 2d do.; S. W. James, 1st Sergeant; Robert Harris, 2d do.; Edward Rowlett, 3d do.; J. J. Bell, 4th do."

We give place to the following communication with a great deal of pleasure. We know the writer to be a whole-souled Democrat, and although a young man, he is destined, at no distant day, to be familiarly known to the citizens of his native State, as a shining star in the ranks of Democracy. We know him well, and we know North Carolina contains no better Democrat than the writer in question. We hope he will have the kindness to let us hear from him quite often hereafter:

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—It is gratifying to perceive the present brilliant prospects of the Democratic party in noble old North Carolina. From all directions, from the North and South, as well as from the East and West, glad tidings are daily pouring in that the Democracy are now fairly aroused and fully united, determined to rescue the State from the thralldom of Whiggery. Every thing looks more and more auspicious for a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature, and if the party will only keep united and support the fairly and regularly nominated nominee, the 6th of August will bring about this glorious result. One of the best evidences of this success is, that our party in the different counties have brought, and are bringing, out their best men for the Legislature. In this respect, New Hanover Democracy have done well, and in the selection of THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Esq., the Democratic party of this county has manifested much discretion and wisdom and credit to themselves. He is every way worthy of the suffrages of the people, is an honor to his county, and will make a faithful representative in the Legislature. He has always been a genuine Democrat, from his cradle up to the present day, and his political orthodoxy no man can justly question. He is a young man of genius, manly impulses, superior talents, fair and open in all his dealings, and of noble enthusiasm, for the rights and interests of the people, for the honor and welfare of the State, and for the glory of our common country. He has been nominated against his own inclinations, but every beat of his pulse is in

sympathy with the people, and foregoing his own predilections, in obedience to their wishes, he consents to run them in the councils of State. I have the best right to speak as I do of him, because I have had an intimate knowledge of his character for ten years past, and I know mine are the words of "sobriety and truth." I was not only his schoolmate, but always enjoyed his most unreserved political sentiments, and have ever been honored by his friendship. If there was any error which he committed in his long and full course of Academical and Collegiate studies, in one of the best Colleges in the Union, it was that considerable portion of his time, which he took from his regular studies and gave to politics, in the advancement of Democratic principles. Then, as now, most of the students were Whigs, and he always stood up boldly and manfully, and battled year after year against almost overpowering Whig numbers. Could the able and eloquent communications which, for a series of years have been published in the Raleigh Standard, from his pen, under different signatures, be collected and bound, they would form a Democratic text book of no little interest. Oft, while at College, he midnight caught him preparing for some political debate the next day, or, perhaps, preparing for the press his last article; or, perchance, making ready to attend on the next day some Democratic mass meeting. In the campaign of 1840, he bore a noble part. Then, when the disastrous hard cider epidemic swept over the land, and Democrats of weaker nerves surrendered to the Whig fever, his voice was ever heard in the hottest and thickest of the fight, battling with increasing strength for the men and manners of the Democratic party. And since then, he has ever been the unwavering high-minded Democrat, who, if elected, as he doubtless will be, will carry out the Democratic principles fully, be a faithful guardian of the welfare of the people, and by his talents reflect new lustre upon the County of New Hanover.

AN OLD SCHOOLMATE.

June 9th, 1846.

For the Journal.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, David Reid, Esq., who stated that the object of the meeting was to receive and act upon the report of the Delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to the Rail Road meeting at Sumterville, S. C.

Mr. H. L. Holmes, one of the Delegates from the town, submitted the following report, which was read and accepted, together with the following copy of the proceeding of the meeting at Sumterville, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting:

REPORT.

WILMINGTON, June 7, 1846.

We, the undersigned, delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to attend a meeting at Sumterville, S. C., beg leave to report:

That at Sumterville, the site of the District Court of Sumter District, on Monday, the 1st inst., we participated in the deliberations of a very large, respectable and most enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that district, where also were convened three gentlemen, as delegates from Darlington District, and Col. Gadsden, the President of the South Carolina Rail Road, who accompanied us from Charleston, by special invitation.

Our project of a Rail Road from this place to Pair Bluff, (62 miles) near the South Carolina line, thence to Sumterville, (70 miles) and thence to connect with the Camden and Gadsden Rail Road, now under contract, at a point near Manchester, (13 miles) was laid before the meeting, with its advantages to both States, and the unparalleled facilities for its construction, in a brief and appropriate address by Gov. Dudley. Addresses were also delivered by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. Gadsden, and Col. Moses, a gentleman of the bar, residing in Sumterville.

One of the delegates from Darlington District, all of which were in a spirit of zealous earnestness in the great project, aroused the assembled crowd (filling the entire apartment of their spacious Court House) into a thrill of manifest enthusiasm and perfect unanimity, to co-operate promptly and more fully in our proposed portion of operations.

The resolutions and proceedings of the meeting accompany this report, and we further respectfully submit, that nothing is now required but one energetic persevering effort on our part to complete the connexion, by Rail Road, with the South Carolina Road, and bring to the improvement of our town and State, the vastly increased travel, freight and general business operations which must flow from it.

We are greatly gratified in being able to report the certainty of the willingness and entire ability of the wealthy citizens in South Carolina, through whose Districts the Road is projected, and we cannot, for a moment, doubt that the liberality of the South Carolina Legislature will ensure the necessary chartered privileges—that our own Legislature will see its importance as a State work, and not only grant a charter, but take two-fifths of the stock, we will not allow ourselves for a moment to doubt.

ALEXR McRAE,
C. D. ELLIS,
H. L. HOLMES,
HENRY NUTT,
ROBT B. WOOD,
F. J. LORD,
C. H. DUDLEY,

Delegates from the town of Wilmington.

E. B. DUDLEY,
JAS. GRISWOLD,
E. P. HALL,
SAM'L POTTER,
O. G. PARSLEY,

Delegates from W. & R. R. R.

SUMTERVILLE, 1st June, 1846.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sumter District, held this day at Sumterville, for the purpose of considering the practicability of uniting the North and South Carolina Rail Roads, Major W. Haynesworth, was called to the Chair, and Geo. W. Lee and A. C. Spain appointed Secretaries. After some able and practical addresses from Messrs. Dudley and Holmes, of N. C., Col. Gadsden, of Charleston, and Col. F. J. Moses, of S. C., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting heartily concur with the respectable delegation from North Carolina, in their aspiration and effort for the promotion of the interests of the South.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the accomplishment of the grand

object in view, and to act on such measures when proposed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the delegations from North Carolina and Darlington, for their efforts towards forwarding this patriotic and noble enterprise.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Col. Gadsden for his attendance, and for his eloquent and patriotic remarks.

Resolved, That the Secretaries furnish the delegations from North Carolina and Darlington, and Col. Gadsden each, with a copy of these resolutions.

WM. HAYNSWORTH, Ch'n.
Geo. W. Lee, Sec'y.
A. C. Spain, Sec'y.

On motion of Mr. T. D. Meares, it was Resolved, unanimously, That the committee heretofore appointed, be invested with full power to transact any business necessary for carrying out the views of this body, by a connection of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the South Carolina Rail Road, and to correspond with the committee of 20 appointed by the Sumterville meeting.

On motion of Gen. E. B. Dudley, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Gen. A. McRae, and Messrs. Miles Costin, and O. G. Parsley, be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of having a survey of the route made, and to direct and superintend the survey.

On motion of W. Stringer, esq., it was Resolved, That a committee of 10 be appointed to prepare memorials and circulate them throughout the State, for the purpose of having them signed by the citizens, to be laid before our next Legislature.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Holmes, it was Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this town, and that the Editors be requested to forward one copy of their papers to the committee at Sumterville.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. L. Holmes, in a very able and impressive manner, followed by Messrs. E. B. Dudley, A. McRae, O. G. Parsley, and T. D. Meares.

D. REID, Chairman.

A. MARTIN, Sec'y.
T. BURR, Jr., Sec'y.

STONESBAY, Onslow County, N. C., June 7th, 1846.

Mr. FULTON,

Dear Sir: We had a meeting of the candidates of Onslow County, at the store of Mr. J. H. Canady, on the 5th inst. The people of this neighborhood met in the morning and cut a sprout from the Old Hickory stump, some thirty feet long, and planted it in Mr. Canady's yard, upon which they hoisted a banner at the top, with the following inscription upon its folds:—"The Whig principles of 1776, are the Democratic principles of 1846," with the name of James B. Shepard as our candidate for Governor; believing him worthy of our confidence and support.

Mr. Editor, the Democrats of Onslow have put on the same old coat they wore in old times, when they raised the Hickory for the hero that has paid the debt of nature; and that, too, with a determination to carry out the same principles they then, and have ever, so nobly contended for, and for which they will ever be found ready to defend at the ballot box, so long as there remains one jot of freedom in this, our glorious republic.

But I must close, with the remark that Onslow will do her duty on the first Thursday in August, by giving James B. Shepard an increased Democratic vote.

Yours, very respectfully,

The Penitentiary Question.

Our readers will recollect that the last Legislature of North Carolina passed an act, submitting to the people of the State, the question of a Penitentiary. On the 6th of August next, the question will have to be decided at the ballot box, whether the people of North Carolina are for or against the erection of a Penitentiary within its borders. The Governor prepared and published, some time since, statistics concerning the matter, and we now publish, for the information of our readers, the bill itself. Although the bill below will give no criterion to the voter, as to the advantages or disadvantages of a Penitentiary, it may be of interest, as it will show the importance of every voter attending the polls and voting according to the dictates of his own mind:—

AN ACT CONCERNING A PENITENTIARY.

Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be passed upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of a Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulation governing other elections; and every person entitled to vote for a member to the House of Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.

Those voting for it shall deposit a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon; and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposit in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall on or before the first day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon, "a statement of the votes taken in the County of _____ at the election held on the _____ day of _____ for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law of the County of _____ ten days after notice, in writing, of such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceed.

ings thereon shall be summary; and if any matter of fact shall be in issue, the same shall be tried at the first term of court on each trial, the certificate of the Secretary of State, of the particular default on which said motion shall be founded, shall be received as competent prima facie evidence to prove the same.

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Governor of this State shall open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established, and obtain such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his view be necessary for the information of the people, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previous to the election.

Also obtain the different plans upon which Penitentiaries of other States have been constructed, the comparative cost of the cells under different plans, and submit the same to the next General Assembly.

The Oregon Question in Great Britain.

Our readers will remember that we, from the first, predicted that the Oregon question would be settled without war. We are more and more convinced that such will be the case by every allusion which is made to it, both in England and this country. The following, which we find in the European Times, an English paper, brought out by the Hibernia, will show our readers that the statesmen of Great Britain are of the same opinion with ourselves. Lord John Russell is the leader of the opposition party in England, and Sir Robert Peel is at the head of the Ministry:

The Oregon Question in Parliament.—Incidentally, the state of our relations with America was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, on the evening of Friday, 15th ultimo.

Lord John Russell made a pointed allusion to the subject, and, in doing so, delivered himself in the following graceful and happy terms:

Looking at one of the greatest nations of the Globe, I am happy to find there are symptoms of returning feelings of amity and good will. When I read the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and others, I forget all the idle meanderings waited from the other side of the Atlantic. I trust her Majesty's Government will be able to fix finally the limits which divide the dominions of her Majesty from those of the United States, and I trust that boundary, or treaty which shall settle that boundary, will be the prelude of a more intimate connection between us and that vast commonwealth of a free people; that we shall carry on together our manufactures and our agriculture, vying with each other, if you will, to make our production more and more perfect, striving, in the neutral markets of the world, for pre-eminence; striving, also, in our respective branches of production, that we may clothe them and they may feed us, but hoping that there never shall be occasion to cross the bayonets of Britain and America on any bloody field whatever. (Loud cheers.) Sir, with this wish that such may be the prelude of this bill, to which I trust the other House of Parliament, should it pass by a great majority here, will give their assent, I shall give my hearty support to the motion for a third reading. (Great cheering.)

Towards the close of this speech on the corn question, the same evening, Sir Robert Peel, determined not to be outdone in politeness by the leader of the opposition, spoke as follows:—The noble lord (J. Russell) says he hopes that the discussions which have threatened the maintenance of amicable relations with the United States, will be brought to a fortunate close. Sir, I think I can appeal to the course which we have pursued, against some obloquy, some misconstruction, some insinuations, that were abandoning the honor of this country. I think I can appeal to the past experience of this government, that it has been our earnest desire, by every effort, consistently with the national honor, to maintain friendly relations with every country on the face of the globe. This principle, so long as we are in trusted with the management of public affairs, will continue to influence us in respect to the settlement of our unfortunate differences with the United States. (Cheers.)

This, taken in connexion with the resolution of the Senate, gives us every reason to believe that we are at the end of our differences, and that a short time only can elapse before the possibility of a misunderstanding between England and America will be removed.

The "Notice" in England.—One fact has reached us by the last arrival from England, of greater importance, we think, than has usually been attributed to it. The British press has indicated fully and distinctly the tone of public feeling in England upon the reception of the vote of the senate upon the notice. Two circumstances are remarkable in the article upon this subject of the leading British journals. In the first place—they cover in regarding the notice as a peace measure, looking for the prompt adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations. In the second place, and this is more noteworthy—very many of them concur in regarding the notice voted by the senate as substantially the same notice which the President recommended. One of these journals—and that not the least pacific among them, states in terms, and in full view of the senate preamble and resolution, "that the resolution as it stands might in fact have been drawn by Mr. Polk himself" meaning by this, we presume, that Mr. Polk's purpose was, upon its face, an effort to bring matters to a speedy and peaceable adjustment, so soon as such an adjustment could be made compatibly with our national rights and interests.

What a significant commentary is here presented upon the various charges—or rather the various series of charges—against the President, all resulting in the accusation that he was bent upon war with England! The case is a very strong one. The President proposes upon the Oregon question a new policy. The spirit of party rises up in Congress and all over the country to proclaim that this new policy will precipitate us into a war. Congress spends five or six months in debating the matter, makes what are deemed important alterations in the shape it is to assume—the vote goes over to England, and is there proclaimed to be very much the same vote which the President recommended, and at the same time, a vote strongly indicative of peaceful purpose and feeling.

A more triumphant refutation of party clamor cannot be imagined.—Union.

THE MEXICAN WAR—INTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Union of last Friday, says:—

Prosecution of the War.—Circumstances have put it in our power, in the course of this day, to ascertain some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign. Without entering into details, we may state, in the general, our conscientious belief, that the Executive will, in the prosecution of the war, be guided by the same principles which have guided him in the past. He will not be deterred by the difficulties of the campaign, or by the opposition of the public, or by the opposition of the Congress. He will not be deterred by the difficulties of the campaign, or by the opposition of the public, or by the opposition of the Congress. He will not be deterred by the difficulties of the campaign, or by the opposition of the public, or by the opposition of the Congress.

We refer the above to the consideration of the Editors in Canada.

The Overpaid Indian in England.—The amount reimbursed by the British Government on account of overpaid duties by the Government of this country, as arranged recently by the two countries, is reported by the Union to be \$280,000, or between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Remon de la Paine, of the great resources of our free and enterprising republic, under the auspices of a firm, bold, and energetic administration. The whig opposition, who are in the habit of reviling James K. Polk, and of ridiculing him for the alleged feebleness of his administration; are undoubtedly ignorant of his character. But we did not assume the pen in order to praise him. His enemies, who are not yet turned from their error by the transactions of the last year, will be compelled to appreciate his character, and to confess their injustice. All that we will say now is, that the war will be conducted with an energy, on the part of the government which is worthy the enthusiasm of the people.

Gen. Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagle—Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoros, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day.

While our soldiers are crossing the Rio Grande in their armed pursuit of a just and honorable peace with Mexico, which shall place our citizens and our soil in security from further invasion, our people are pressing on to the occupation of Oregon, and especially of California. The letter which we give below from a Missouri journal, describes only a single great train of that emigration which is so rapidly extending the institutions, and the spirit of our country. By this time, the news of the war which Mexico has seen fit to wage upon us, may have reached our squadron in the Pacific. Under these circumstances, any nation less infatuated than Mexico, would not hesitate to present herself to us in the attitude of peace. But her counsels, distracted as they are, seem to be guided by a different spirit, and though we may regret, on some accounts, the necessity which thus forces us to an armed vindication of our rights, no man can doubt that the path of our policy is clear, that it is our duty to urge our attack at once upon every available point of the Mexican frontier, and to complete our preparations as speedily as possible for pressing on into the heart of the Mexican country, to demand and to dictate peace, if need be, within the Mexican capital.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

During the past week, our City has been gratified by the meeting of the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina. The attendance has been unusually numerous, consisting of 23 Clergymen and 31 Laymen, representatives from 30 Parishes.

With the exception of the first night of the Convention, Divine Service has been performed and a sermon preached on the morning and night of each day. On Sunday, besides the usual Divine Services, two young men were ordained to the Holy Ministry: Mr. N. C. Hughes, Deacon, to the Order of Priests, and Mr. J. H. Parker, to the Order of Deacons.

On Sunday night a collection of \$165 was made on behalf of the Missions of the Diocese. The statistics of the Church represent, that besides the two persons mentioned above, two others have been admitted to the order of Deacons, and three to that of Priests. That there are present in the Diocese, the Bishop, 29 Presbyters and 3 Deacons.

The number of Baptisms have been 60 Adults and 292 Infants; the number of Marriages 64, and of Confirmations 171.

Rulebook Register.

AGGRESSION ON THE HIGH SEAS—FUNNY INCIDENT, AND YANKEE PLUCK.—We learn that the schooner Catharine, Capt. Scott, arrived yesterday from St. Jago de Cuba, met with a strange incident on her voyage hither. It resulted favorably to the American character, and exhibits a small slice of the same spirit that was recently manifested on the Rio Grande.

The particulars of the affair are as follows:—On the morning of sailing from St. Jago, and within gunshot of the Moro Castle, the schooner Catharine was met by the French war steamer Tonnerre, from St. Domingo, bound in, she passed at first considerably out of hailing distance, and not much nearer than she was to half a dozen other vessels which had come out in company.

After she had run in about a mile and received a pilot, close to the shore, she was observed to back round and manoeuvre some time, and at intervals fired two guns; she then stood for the C., came near, and hailed in the following words:—"You d—d rascal, hoist your flag." The answer was, that orders given in such insulting language would not be obeyed. Other abusive phrases followed, and threats were repeatedly made to fire into her unless it was immediately done.

The boat, with a lieutenant, was twice sent on board with a message that, unless the schooner set her flag, all the force at the steamer's command would be used to make her do it; that her commander had the power to send the schooner to the bottom, and that he would do it. To all of which the same answer was returned, the second time in writing, as follows:—

"To the commander of the French war steamer Tonnerre:—

"Sir:—At the first salutation you called me 'a d—d rascal.' Until you apologize for such insulting language, I will not hoist my flag. Respectfully,

"ANDREW SCOTT,

"Master of schr. Catharine, of New York."

"Off the Moro, St. Jago de Cuba, 19 May, 1846." About an hour was thus passed, during which time the steamer was laid across the schooner's bows and clumsily got foul, doing herself some damage; her commander insisting on an unconditional obedience, and the officers and crew of the Catharine upholding their captain in his decision.

The wind was very light from the eastward; the schooner was kept on her course, going one or two knots and the crew continued their work of washing decks, which they had been engaged in. At last, after some words of conciliation on both sides, the apology was offered and the salutation made.

The language at first used by the captain of the steamer was broken English, afterwards the conversation with the lieutenant and with him was in French. After the C. had passed the Moro, her flag had been hauled down so that the gaff topeal might be set, which it interfered with.

This was done about twenty minutes before the steamer came up—but no such nor any explanation was given, only the intention of insulting his flag, which her captain charged, was depicted. Excepting a spanish schooner no other vessel in sight had her flag set.

The steamer's manoeuvres and guns were supposed to be signals of communication with the shore, and could not be understood as meant for the schooner, and when she came near, it was thought she wanted to put letters on board, or ask for some information.

We refer the above to the consideration of the Editors in Canada.

Later from the Army.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Extra, Sunday, May 31st, 1846.

ARRIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS OF THE STEAMSHIP GALVESTON AND J. L. DAY—CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MATAMOROS—THE U. S. SQUADRON ORDERED TO PEN SACOLA TO PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK UPON VERA CRUZ.

The boat is just in, and we lose no time in giving her news to our readers.

From the N. O. Tropic, 30th ult. 9 o'clock, P. M.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Galveston, Capt. Wright, has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday the 27th May. The only news brought by her is confirmatory of the report that General Taylor is in possession of Matamoros, which he entered without opposition. The Mexicans were encamped about 90 miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected.

The Mexican Army left a large amount of ammunition at Matamoros, which is a valuable acquisition to Gen. Taylor's supplies, having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the City, and throwing some into the river. Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his Army not to take the slightest article without paying for its full value. The citizens of Matamoros were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors.

Com. Connor, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola to refit, and to reinforce, before making an attack on Vera Cruz.

The steamship Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, was at Matamoros, and the Mary Kingsland at anchor off the Bar. The Mouth was lightening on the Bar, and the Augusta was aground there. The James L. Day arrived on Tuesday, the 26th, discharged, and left again for this city about 7 P. M. same day. The steam-propeller Florida, Capt. Butler, came along, side and took a load from the Galveston. On the 27th, the Sea returned from a trip to Aransas. On the troops leaving the Galveston, three cheers were given.

Captains Platte and Ellmore's Companies of Alabama Volunteers were safely landed at Point Isabel on the 26th inst.

THE JAMES L. DAY ARRIVED.

The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later. A part of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th, to recruit their horses.

The Mexican Army had retreated to Camargo.

The following vessels were at Brazos when the Day left:

Schrs. Cornelia, Stark; Wm. Bryan, Ryan; Ellen and Clara, Griffin; Equity, Place; Cora, Reid; Arispa, Gates; Ondiaka, Gliddon, (outside the Bar) besides the Mary Kingsland, mentioned above.

The following U. S. vessels of war were lying off the Rio Grande:

Cumberland, flag ship; Raritan; St. Marys; Lawrence, and Somers.

Arrival of the Steamer Mary Kingsland.

still carrying on his hostile operations in the south part of the department of Mexico. A report was in circulation that Gen. Paredes intended to leave the city of Mexico at the head of more troops to reinforce the army of the North.

The animosity existing against the Americans has been violently increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th ult. The enormous forced loans which the Government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to meet. The metropolitan church was ordered to furnish a subsidy of \$98,000 per month, the church of Michoacan \$35,000, of Puebla \$40,000, of Guadalajara 20,000, of Durango \$15,000, and of Oajaca \$8,000. These great sums per month show that the President is determined to prosecute the war with energy; he will never be able to collect such loans.

Senor Gomez Farias, so well known here, has been arrested by the Government.

Gen. Almonte has made a formal resignation of his mission to France.

In regard to the reports to Paredes putting himself at the head of the army, El Republicano says it is uncertain whether he will repair to the Rio Grande or to Vera Cruz; but he will leave the capital as soon as Congress assembles.

Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had reached the capital, and appeared in the official journal. They are more accurate by far than Mexican bulletins, generally, and do credit to Arista. The news was received with profound regret, but with apparent determination to fight the war out.

They claim positively that the number of the killed and wounded on the part of the Americans was more considerable than that of the Mexicans. General Arista sets down the force of the Mexicans in the action of the 8th at 3000 men, and twelve pieces of artillery; our numbers are stated to have been 3000 men, more or less, with great superiority in artillery. The destruction by our artillery, between 2 o'clock, P. M., and 7, in the evening, when the battle closed. The Mexicans in the same time, discharged seven hundred and fifty shots from their artillery. The Mexican loss on the 8th is set down at 352 killed, wounded and missing—and they claim to have retained possession of the field of battle.

We have not the description of the action of the 9th by Gen. Arista, as we had supposed in our haste, but we have by a journal friendly to him. His position is represented to have been gallantly fought, notwithstanding the repeated charges of the Mexican cavalry, the last of which was headed by Arista in person, and during which they actually "cut to pieces two entire companies of the Americans."

The loss of the Americans is still represented as superior to that of the Mexicans.

The papers make very patriotic appeals to all good citizens, to come up now to the rescue of the country. Even El Republicano claims that "the President is making and will make new efforts, as great as the emergency requires." It urges all to make the sacrifices which he demanded, and appeals to the Congress about to assemble, to sustain the war at every possible hazard. It recommends the putting aside of personal dissensions, and denounces those who would resort to foreign intervention to bring about a peace.

El Republicano praises Arista for the personal gallantry he displayed in action, and hopes yet to see his name associated with victories. "The General who has fought valiantly with the foreign enemies of his country, has a solid title to the love of his fellow-citizens."

In regard to the loan attempted to be raised from the clergy of Mexico, we have the official letter of the Minister of the Treasury, Senor Turbe, dated the 13th, before the news of the actions of the 8th and 9th could have been received. It sets forth the grievous necessity of money for the war, and urges the duty of the clergy to submit to the hardships forced upon all by the national calamities. He tells the Archbishop that the Government has appropriated all revenues which were mortgaged, suspending without exception, all payments to its creditors; that it withheld a fourth part of the salaries of all its employees; that all classes were called upon to make sacrifices, and the clergy must not be exempt. He then calls for a loan of \$2,000,000, payable in twelve monthly installments, commencing the 30th June. The Archbishop is called upon to partition the loan among the various bodies of the clergy. On the 15th, the Archbishop replied, that he had summoned an ecclesiastical convention to meet that morning, before whom the matter would be laid; and that he would cooperate to the extent of his powers "in a war in which were at stake the two precious objects of Mexicans, its independence and its religion."

The next we hear of the loan is an announcement in El Republicano, of the 21st, that the metropolitan churches could not contribute the \$95,000 a month allotted to them, as the total of their revenues will fall short of that sum. The same paper states that the collection of such sums as are assigned to the other churches is utterly impracticable, in the present ruinous state of the latter, and the general depreciation of ecclesiastical property. This disappointment will prove, according to all accounts, very injurious to the Government. The wealth of the clergy had been relied upon as the ultimate resource of the Government in its emergencies. Whether the disappointment will be total, however, we are too little informed to pronounce. If it be, it will prove fatal to the administration of Paredes.

The disturbances in the South of Mexico are attributed by the different journals to different causes. According to some it is a war of castes; according to others, the grila is arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the dissensions, and that they are of a very grave nature, there can be no doubt. That it is connected with some general plan, which is by degrees developing itself in those Departments of Mexico lying on the Pacific, we think is a reasonable conclusion. Of the nature of it, the Mexican papers leave us in the dark. The seizure of the armament which was destined for California was no doubt one of the ramifications of extensive combinations.

In the papers of the 21st May, is announced the arrest of six eminent citizens of Mexico, with a view to an examination of their private correspondence by the Government. The measure is denounced as a tyrannical one in itself, and particularly in a time when the Government should strive to conciliate the sympathies of all classes. The papers of an earlier date contain the names of parties suspected and arrested, or ordered to be arrested.

Intercepted correspondence of Alvarez had led to many of these arrests. We cannot pretend to give the names of the parties, but the number of them proves the extent of the dissatisfaction with the Administration.

Letters had been received in Mexico from Chihuahua, announcing that two American officers had presented themselves near a presidial garrison, seventy leagues from the city of Chihuahua, and having encountered a soldier of the garrison, they obtained from him a minute account of the force which was maintained there, and how many inhabitants and soldiers could be drawn from the Department to defend the city. Upon leaving him, they made him a gratuity, and announced that they would return in a few days with a strong force. We find these details in El Republicano.

La Voz de Michoacan says that Gen. Hernandez did actually attempt to revolutionize that Department, under orders from Gen. Alvarez, but that he failed, and was taken prisoner and sent to Mexico. The precious report was, that he was convinced of his error, and had voluntarily given in his adhesion to the Central Government.

El Diario Oficial, of the 13th of May, announces that Gen. Alvarez had embarked at Acapulco the artillery of the Castle of San Diego, and sailed for some of the Republics of the South, with a view to sell the artillery. The announcement was made without comment. The distinguished Gen. Almonte had stated that the movement of Alvarez was one which would give Paredes great difficulty—that he could not in fact put it down. The same paper states that Gen. Hernandez, who was implicated in the movement at Acapulco, has acknowledged his error and sought the inclemency of the Government.

Two of the small Mexican vessels of war, Guerrero and the Victoria, sailed for the Alvarado on the 17th ult., and a third one on the following day. The rest of the Mexican navy were to be despatched at once up the Alvarado for safety.

Among the passengers who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., from the capital was Don Luis Hargous.

The assembly of the Department of Mexico has voted to accord to the Supreme Government the monthly subsidy of \$30,000, commencing on the 1st of June inst. The loan was made on the petition of the Government.

Correspondence by the British steamers for Havana and Spain is required to be sealed by the Post Master and the English Consul.

The duties on the cotton imported at Vera Cruz during the month of April reached the sum of \$160,760. The exportation of specie there during the same time amounted to \$233,255.

The measures adopted by the new Secretary of the Treasury to obtain funds for the war are denounced as of the most arbitrary and iniquitous nature. The pay of the public employees was cut down, funds set apart for public creditors diverted, and like stringent measures adopted.

The theatres of the different cities have already come forward with benefits for the widows and orphans of the first victims of the war. The press is eloquent in praise of such benevolence.

We think the general tone of the public press of Mexico is more melancholy than we have before seen it. The military chieftains write long letters full of gasconade, but we doubt if the press is misled by them. They discuss with vigor the measures of the Government, and notwithstanding the severity of the recently enacted decree in regard to the press, they condemn these measures while they justify the war. The spirit of the people appears to be aroused generally on the point of honor, but the tone of feeling is nevertheless desponding, save in the case of those in high military positions.

A letter from Tepic, dated the 25th April, says that Admiral Seymour, whose arrival at Mazatlan we have announced, is concentrating at that port a fleet which will consist of the Collingwood, of 80 guns; the America and Grampus, of 50 guns each; and seven other vessels of war of smaller class, but which will carry the total of the guns of that fleet up to 346 guns. The Admiral has besides four steamers at his disposal. The Mexicans argue from this large force that England is sure to declare war on the Oregon question. This idea has been a favorite one with them all along, and is certainly influencing their hopes of success in the war with us.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal. CAMP AT MATAMORAS, MEXICO, May 25, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—Having seen many incorrect statements of the two actions of the 8th and 9th of May, between our army and the Mexican forces under Gen. Arista, and having been present on the two occasions, I will give a simple narrative of the principal incidents for your information and perhaps gratification.

On the morning of the 7th of May, the army under the immediate command of Gen. Taylor, marched from Point Isabel (Fort Polk) with a large train of wagons with supplies and munitions of war for the relief of the Garrison at Fort Brown, (opposite Matamoras), which was then besieged by Gen. Arista's army—the batteries at Matamoras having thrown into its showers of shot and shells for seven days.

On the morning of the 8th, about 12 o'clock, our reconnoitering officers reported the Mexican army drawn up in force on our line of march, a few miles in advance. Our march was continued about two hours longer, when we came in full view of the enemy, at the distance of one and a half miles. The wagons were ordered to be packed for defence, and our line of battle was at the same moment formed and moved on to the attack.

The enemy had selected a strong position, with his right resting on a wood of small growth, and his left on a pond or marsh—his whole front being about two miles in extent, with a strong reserve of Infantry in his rear—1,800 Cavalry supporting his two flanks, and with three batteries of Artillery drawn up at intervals along his line (masked by infantry)—a mounting in all to 13 guns. His whole force being more than 6,000 strong.

Our force consisted of five regiments of Infantry, (including the Artillery battalion), two squadrons of Dragoons, two batteries of Light Artillery, (8 guns), and two 18-pounders, which were being hauled to Fort Brown for its defence. Our strength of all arms was 2,000 men and officers—when we had advanced to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's line he opened with

his Artillery, which, however, fell short, but in a few minutes took effect. Our guns were soon put in battery, and returned his fire with rapidity, until darkness put an end to the carnage.

In about 30 minutes after the action commenced, the enemy's Cavalry (mostly Lancers), with three guns, attempted to turn our right flank and fall upon our rear. The 5th Infantry and two guns from Ringgold's Battery were sent to repulse this attack, which they did in a gallant manner with musketry and canister shot, sending the Lancers back at a flying pace, without firing a shot, although they were heard to load their guns.

Being incumbered by our wagon train, and opposed by three times our own numbers, we could not, with safety, charge the enemy with our Infantry without exposing our supplies to an attack in rear, consequently the whole of this action, for four hours, was fought by the Artillery alone, (the short attack of the 5th Infantry excepted.) The burning of the Prairie caused by the flames from our guns, hid the enemy from our view for about 30 minutes—during which there was a cessation of the cannonading, but it was soon discovered that he had again drawn up his line nearly at right angles with the original one. Our guns again thundered at him, which he replied to with spirit and much accuracy, and continued until night drew her sable mantle over the scene. We encamped, in order of battle, on a portion of the ground occupied by the enemy in the morning—he having fallen back two or three miles into the Chaparral.

We had three officers wounded, one (Major Ringgold) mortally, one very severely, and one slightly, and four men killed; total killed and wounded about 60. The loss of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but we buried nearly 200 of their dead the following morning. Their loss in killed and wounded is believed to be about 400.

The above is a glance at the "Battle of Palo Alto." On the morning of the 9th, our line of battle was again formed, when we discovered the enemy drawn up, two miles from us, at the edge of the Chaparral, with a front more than a mile longer than it appeared the day before. A council of war was called to decide whether we should fight the enemy at once, at the risk of our supplies, or entrench a camp for their protection, and then fight him. It was determined to fight first, and we accordingly advanced, but soon discovered the enemy was defiling by his left flank along the narrow road towards Fort Brown. Our column was formed and followed him about 7 miles, when we came upon his advance strongly posted in a ravine covered by thick Chaparral bushes, and to be approached only by this narrow road thro' this thicket. The Infantry in front was halted and the Horse Artillery battery, (late Ringgold's) was carried forward to open the attack upon the Mexican guns, which were strongly posted, blocking up the road. This battery was moved forward very silently until within 200 yards of the enemy, and when he opened with his whole battery our guns were soon in battery, and after repeated discharges of grape he fell back precipitately into the ravine. Our Light Infantry opened its fire at the same moment with this battery, on both sides of the road, and continued to move forward gradually—the enemy falling back until he reached the ravine, when he attempted to make a bold stand—the action had been hotly contested for about 40 minutes, when a simultaneous charge of Cavalry and Infantry was ordered to capture the enemy's guns, which was promptly and nobly executed. Captain May, at the head of his squadron of Dragoons, and Col. McIntosh, with his regiment, (the 5th Infantry), with a portion of the 8th, charged the enemy's guns at a run, sweeping all before them, and capturing several officers, (amongst which was Gen. De la Vega, who surrendered his sword to Capt. May) and all the enemy's Artillery, amounting to nine guns. A small battery of three guns belonging to the Lancers was not in this action. At this moment our second battery of Artillery (Capt. Duncan's) came up, and both batteries then crossed the "Resaca de la Palma" at a gallop, and pursued the enemy to Fort Brown, or rather drove him in all directions from the road leading to that Fort. In this movement our batteries were strongly supported by a battalion of Light Infantry and a squadron of Dragoons—the Infantry following us closely, though we were at a gallop most of the way—halting repeatedly and scouring the thickets with canister shot.

One of the enemy's Infantry regiments from Tampico fought as bravely as any troops in the world, and with its Colonel, was mostly destroyed.

The loss of the enemy in the action of the 9th at Resaca de la Palma, was more than 600 in killed and wounded—our loss did not exceed 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The total loss to the Mexicans in both actions, as reported by themselves, in killed, wounded, prisoners, missing and by desertion, was 3500, leaving them in Matamoras an Army of 4000 men, in a state of the most perfect panic, so much so, that when we crossed the river with two Regiments of Infantry, a Battery of Artillery, and a Squadron of Dragoons, on the 18th, we found the City of Matamoras deserted by all the troops, leaving behind them 400 poor wounded wretches to our clemency. We found the wounded in the most horridly filthy condition you can well imagine, but our Medical Officers soon visited them by the General's order, and relieved their wants.

The bulk of the Army is now in camp near Matamoras, with a guard in the City. Large quantities of corn, ammunition, arms, &c., have been found in the public buildings, and of course appropriated to our use.

In the Hospitals at St. Joseph's Island and Point Isabel, there are some two hundred or more severely wounded soldiers, who fought at "Palo Alto," and "Resaca de la Palma." Many, in fact most of them, have lost a limb—some an arm, and some a leg, and of course disabled for life. They can neither carry arms again in defence of the Republic, nor can they earn a livelihood by their daily toil in other capacities.

Shall they be thrown friendless on the cold charities of the world. Will Congress longer hesitate to establish an asylum for old soldiers? Now is the time to be grateful for REAL services. Now is the time to establish the "Hospital of the Invalids."

Yours, very sincerely,
S. L. F.

From the Florida.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We are much gratified to learn that our democratic brethren in North Carolina are now enabled to present an undivided front, in the gubernatorial election which takes place in August next.

We have hitherto understood that the light of democratic truth has been steadily beaming upon the good people of the "Old North State." Notwithstanding this cheering assurance, we have been pained in hearing of the disunion which existed in the democratic ranks, owing to the rivalry of Messrs. Shepard and Leak, for the office of Governor of that State. With great magnanimity, and a proper appreciation of the importance of success at this crisis, these gentlemen have submitted their claims to the properly constituted organ of the party. On Monday, the 18th inst., James B. Shepard was re-nominated as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the approaching contest. Mr. Leak, in a very appropriate manner, immediately withdrew himself from the candidacy, and announced his determination to give a zealous support to the nominee. This evinces the right spirit. It is the course which all men, actuated by a reverence for principle, will adopt. The democratic motto is "principles not men." Judging from the tone of the press of both parties, Mr. Shepard is well fitted for the station which has been assigned him. The Standard says: "His speeches are characterized with stirring eloquence. To the warmth of an impetuously convinced of the importance of the truth he promulgates, he unites the calm determination of an enlightened judgment." Mr. Leak, the editor of the principal whig organ of the State, says: "Mr. Shepard is young and ardent, and will create an enthusiasm wherever he goes."

Our friends deserve success under such a leader. Union and harmony being properly restored, it only remains for them to will success, and the battle is already won.

Mr. Shepard is the brother of our estimable fellow-citizen, John S. Shepard, Esq.

From the North Carolina Standard.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Of the students of the Raleigh Military Academy, under J. M. Lovvzor, Principal in the Classical department, and W. F. Dismore, Principal in the department of Mathematics and Military Tactics. The undersigned committee, attended the recent examination of the students of this Institution. The results of this examination were too marked to be withheld from the public. The uncommon proficiency of the students, and the high qualifications of the Teachers, demand some tribute at the hands of the committee. The examination was not conducted after the usual routine employed on such occasions by a formula of questions on particular parts of the studies, but it was conducted by some member of the committee in a way so discriptive as to prove the understanding and progress of the students in the several branches of their studies. The result was of the most satisfactory kind to the committee, and, as they believe, to all who were present. To give the details of this examination through all the various branches of study, English, Classical, Mathematical and Military, would be too tedious to the public and to the undersigned.

The committee feel themselves warranted in saying, that the thorough manner in which all the branches of a regular English and Classical education are here taught, so as to prepare the students to enter the University of North Carolina or any College in the United States, commends the Institution to the public patronage.

The general discipline of the Institution, rendered more efficient by the Military drill, has had a marked effect in rendering the conduct of the students more manly and obedient than it could have been under the old systems of school discipline.

Of Mr. Lovvzor it may be affirmed that he is a thorough scholar and teacher; that he possesses an ardent love and decided talent for his profession, carried out in a zealous devotion to all its duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Dismore, the Instructor in Military Tactics according to the course of the West Point Military Academy, where he was educated, and also Instructor in Algebra and Mathematics, is a teacher of uncommon merit, which has been strongly evinced in the skill and discipline of the students in their drill exercises and their great accuracy and progress in Mathematics.

Witnessing what the undersigned have done at this examination, and what has occurred to their observation in respect to the orderly and moral deportment of the Cadets of school in their daily walks, they feel warranted in commending this Academy to the public as one every way worthy of the highest consideration.

LOUIS D. HENRY, DRURY LACY,
SIM J. BAKER, RICH'D HINES,
C. L. HINTON, E. P. GUION,
Examining Committee.

Raleigh, May 28, 1846.

Dancing and Swimming.—A German Journal remarks that among the curiosities of Vienna may be reckoned, without contradiction, the great hall called the "Sophia Hall," which has recently been opened, and the rich decorations of which have attracted the admiration of the public. It is made to serve, according to the season, for a dancing hall, or for bathing rooms, and a swimming school, with an immense basin, capable of holding a thousand hectolitres of water. In winter five hundred couples of dancers, and three times as many spectators can move about in it without difficulty. What is more remarkable is, that but seven hours are required to transform the swimming hall into a ball room.

MAKED.

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Drake, Mr. John Cowan, to Miss Susan Black.

In the County of N. C., on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drake, Mr. John Q. Adams, to Miss Mary E. Baker.

In Duplin County, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Potter, Mr. James Plier, to Miss Esther

Blanton, daughter of Mr. John Blanton, of Duplin. In Jones county, on the 18th ult., Mr. Nicholas A. Bray, to Miss Harriet S. Eubank, daughter of the late Levi Eubank.

In Newbern, Alabama, Col. W. H. Arnold, of that place, to Mrs. W. Ferrand, of Marengo county, Ala., both formerly of P. O. Carolina.

At the residence of Thomas Bragg, Jr., in Jackson, Northampton county, Mr. James E. Cuthbert, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Mary L., daughter of Thomas Bragg, Sr., Esq.

DEEDS.

In this town, on the 25th May, Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Henry R. Willets, of Brunswick county, aged 56 years.

In this town, on the 7th inst., of Sciret Pever, Ann Eliza, daughter of Silas and Susannah Beach, aged 6 years and 6 months.

On the 4th inst., at his residence on Moore's Creek, in this county, Aaron Moore, at the age of 28 years.

In this town, on the 3d instant, Sarah Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert S. Macomber, aged 17 years.

In Bladen county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Lucy Jones, relict of Mr. John Brown, in the 86th year of her age.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams, a 84

Middlings, a 74

Shoulders, 64 a 7

Hog round, 74 a 73

Western, 5 a 64

BEEF—Wax, 25 a 27

BUTTER, 14 a 18

BEK, bbl. mess, 9 00 a 00

prime, 5 50 a 6 50

CORN, 60 a 62 1/2

Meal, a 6

COFFEE, 8 a 9

COTTON, 5 a 6 1/2

CANDLES, tallow, 13 a 13

sperm, 30 a 31

Adamantine, 26 a 28

FEATHERS, 30 a 33

FLOUR—Canal, 6 00 a 6 50

Fayetteville, a 5 00

HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs 92 a 1 12 1/2

IRON, 4 75 a 5 50

LARD, 7 a 7 1/2

Western, 64 a 7

LINE, Thomstown, 1 00 a 1 06

LUMBER—Steam mill, 10 00 a 10 50

River, Flooring boards, 6 00 a 6 00

wide, do. 6 00 a 6 00

Scantling, 4 00 a 5 00

Timber, 21 a 25

MOLASSES, W. I. retail, 13 a 14 00

MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 2, 7 50 a 8 50

2, 4 00 a 5

3, 4 00 a 5

NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turp. 1 a 1 90

Virgin dip, 2 15 a 4

hard, 1 10 a 1 12 1/2

Pitch, 25 a 37 1/2

Rosin No. 1, 20 a 25

2, 20 a 25

3, 25 a 30

Sp. Turp. a 25

OIL, Sperm, a 1 00

PEAS, Ground, a 1 00

Black eye, 90 a 1 00

Cow, a 80

PORK—per bbl. Northern Mess, 13 00 a 14 00

Prime, a 10 75

fresh, 4 00 a —

RICE, rough, bush a 45

SALT, Turks Island, bushel a 1 15

Liverpool, sack, none a 54

SOAP, 1 50 a 2 00

SHINGLES, country, a 4 00

contract, a 4 00

SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 33

Gin, 31 a 33

Whiskey, 25 a 30

Apple Brandy, 37 1/2 a 40

STEEL, 12 1/2 a 25

STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough, 15 a —

dressed, 7 a 8

R. O. Hhd. rough, 00 a 10 00

dressed, 00 a 10 00

SUGAR, West India, 73 a 74

New Orleans, 63 a 74

loaf, 13 a 14

TALLOW, 7 a 7 1/2

TOBACCO, leaf, 3 00 a 3 75

VANILLA, 20 a 22

WINE, Madeira, 70 a 75

Port, 20 a 25

Malaga, 34 a 45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem

" New York, 1 " "

" Boston, 1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.

Rice, 15 cts per hundred

Cotton, 90 cts per bale.

Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.

Tobacco, \$3 00 per hoghead.

Lumber, \$4 a \$6 00 per m.

FLOUR—Canal \$6 a \$6 50—Fayetteville, which have been made at \$5—stock is, however, light. HAY—No change. JAM—No arrivals—all in market is in good hands, and is held at \$1 50. LARD—No change. BACON—Remains without change. MOLASSES—No arrivals, and is selling from store at \$1 a 25c, as to quality.

SEABOARD RAILROAD.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

June 3d—Schr Abisha, Doughty, Charleston, to B J Lotterick.

Schr Laura, Chadwick, Spafford, to G W Davis.

Schr

